

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 1991 - October, 1991, the energy deficit in the country was of the order of 8.0%.

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Capacity of A.I.R. Station, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

*150. **SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the All India Radio Station at Aurangabad, Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise the same;

(c) if so, the time by which the task is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) In addition to the 1 KW MW Transmitter and Type II Studios in Aurangabad, the 20 KW MW transmitter at Jalgaon, 100 KW MW transmitter at Pune and 10 KW MW transmitter at Parbhani provide radio coverage in the district.

(b) and (c). There is no approved scheme at present to raise the capacity of the All India Radio Station at Aurangabad.

(d) From coverage point of view, Aurangabad district is very well served by the MW regional transmitters.

Film Censorship Regulations

*151. **SHRI RABIRAY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had made some amendments to strengthen the film censorship regulations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). For certifying films for public exhibition, the Central Government have enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) which superseded the earlier legislation on the subject. A statutory body called the Central Board of Film Certification has been set up for the purpose. The Act has been amended from time to time to strengthen the censorship machinery. The major amendments to the Act were made in 1981 and 1984. The important changes incorporated in these Amendment Acts are indicated in the attached Statement-I

Under Section 8 of the Act, the Central Government have framed rules called the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. These Rules have superseded the earlier Rules on the subject.

Section 5B of the Act empowers the Central Government to issue directions to the Central Board of Film Certification setting out the principles for determining the suitability of films "public exhibition". The existing directions were issued on 7.1.78 in supersession of the earlier Guidelines.

The procedure for certification of films and the 'Guidelines' are reviewed by the Central Government from time to time and suitable amendment are made to the Rules and 'Guidelines'. In the case of the 'Rules', the important amendments relates to the introduction of certification of video films in 1984 with a view to curbing video piracy. In the case of 'Guidelines', they have been amended in 1979, 1983, 1984 and 1989. A copy of the existing 'Guidelines' as amended upto date, is attached as Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Important changes incorporated in the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981 and the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1984.

1981 Act

1. Name of the "Board of Film Censors" changed into the "Board of Film Certification".
2. The number of members of the Board was increased from nine to "not less than twelve and not more than twenty five".
3. Two new categories of certificates were introduced, namely, 'UA' for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children below the age of twelve; and 'S' for public exhibition restricted to "specialised audiences" such as doctors etc.,
4. Setting up of an independent appellate tribunal called the "Film Certification Appellate Tribunal" to hear appeals against the decisions of the Central Board of Film Certification.
5. Empowering the Central Government to suspend or revoke censor certificates in cases of exhibition of films in contravention of the provisions in the Act or the Rules.

6. Offences relating to certification of films, which were non-cognizable until then, were made cognizable.

7. Punishment for offences such as showing an uncertified film, showing 'A' film to non-adults and 'S' films to other categories, showing interpolation in films and failure to comply with orders of Government/tribunal/Board enhanced to imprisonment upto two years or fine upto Rs. 20,000 or with both and in the case of a continuing offence, the further fine would be at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per day, in place of the earlier provision for imprisonment upto three months with fine upto Rs. 1000 or with both and a further fine of Rs. 1000/- per day for continuing offence.

1984 Act

Punishment for offences further enhanced to imprisonment upto three years or fine upto Rs. one lakh or with both and in the case of a continuing offence, the further fine would be at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per day.

Minimum punishment for an offence relating to a video film would be imprisonment for three months and fine of Rs. 20,000/

STATEMENT-II

(Guidelines as amended upto 11.8.89)

(Published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.1.78)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 7th January 1978

NOTIFICATION

S.O.9(E) - In exercise of the powers

conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition the Board of Film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:-

1. The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that-

(a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and

(c) Certification is responsive to social change.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that-

(i) anti-social; activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

****(ia) scenes showing involvement of children in violence, either as victims or as perpetrators, or showing child abuse or abuse of physically and mentally handicapped persons are not presented in a manner which is needlessly prolonged or exploitative in nature;

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown;

** (iiia) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking **** (and drug addiction) are not shown;

(iv) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity;

*** (iva) visuals or words depicting women in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented;

**** (ivb) scenes involving sexual violence against women,

** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No.5/5/77-F(C) dated 27.1.1979 published as S.O.618 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 17.2.1979.

*** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 805/2/82-F(C) dated 7.5.83 published as S.O.356(E) in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.83.

The name of "the Board of Film Censors" has been changed into "the Board of Film Certification" under Notification dated.9.3.84.

**** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.1989.

like attempt to rape, rape, gang-rape, murder or any other form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature shall be avoided and if for any reason such scenes are found to be inevitable for the sequence of a theme they shall to properly scrutinised so as to ensure that they do not create any adverse impression on the viewers and the duration of such scenes shall be reduced to the shortest span;

(v) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

****(va) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantist, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;

(vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;

(vii) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;

(viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

(ix) public order is not endangered; and

(x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt

of court are not presented.

3. The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film-

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and
- (ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

5. The Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. G.S.R. 168 dated the 6th February 1960 is hereby superseded.

(File No. 5/5/77-F(C))

Sd/-R.K. Shastri,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Houses of Ministry Community set on Fire in Srinagar

*152. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses of minority community in Srinagar which have been set on fire by militants during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government propose to

**** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.1989.